

Remarks

Pending were claims 1 to 19, of which claims 1, 10, and 19 were independent. Due to a restriction, claims 1 to 9, and 19 were divided out. Claims 10 to 18 were pending and new claims 20 to 24 were added. These claims were then canceled in favour of claims 26 to 41, of which claims 25 and 41 were independent. Now, these claims are canceled in favour of claims 42 to 53, of which claims 42 and 53 are independent. No new claims are added and the sum total of claims now presented are less than what was existing before. Accordingly, the new claims do not expand the scope of the Final Office Action rejections. Claim 53 is an amended independent claim that substantially reduces the prior internal contradictions and presents a more picture claim.

As suggested by the examiner, the independent claims were substantially rewritten into a more readable form and to include proper subparagraphing so that 112(2) issues can be easily cleared up. In addition, the antecedent basis issues were cleared up.

The independent claims parallel the old independent claims in terms of form and substance. No independent claim expands the scope of the prior claims and hence no new issues warranting further consideration is required. The independent claims were simply rewritten to cure the 112(2) issues.

The applicants do note that they include the term "first material" to identify the source of the polymer. While that term does not appear literally in the specification, that concept is replete throughout. The entire nature of the invention is to take plastic "garbage" and recycle that plastic into a form that can then be used to clean yet another material. It is well understood that the written description portion of 112(1) does not require the disclosure as originally filed to provide *in haec verba* (identical wording) support for the now claimed subject matter. Fujikawa v. Wattanasin, 93 F.3d 1559, 1570, 39 USPQ2d 1895, 1904 (Fed. Cir. 1996). All that is required

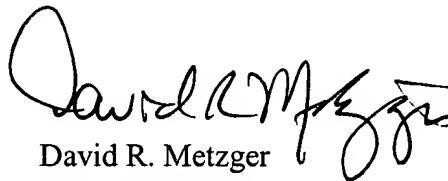
is that the disclosure convey to the ordinary artisan that the inventor had possession of the invention, In Re Parks, 30 USPQ2d 1234, 1236 (BPAI 1994), such that the artisan could discern the invention. Waldemar Link GmbH v. Osteon+cs, 32 F.3d 556, 558, 31 USPQ2d 1855, 1857 (Fed. Cir. 1994). In this case, the mere substitution of the word “first material” does not add any substantial burden on the Examiner nor does it raise any new issues.

As no substantive rejections remain and that the section 112 issues have been corrected, there are no impediments to allowance.

Conclusion

The applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections and believe that the claims as presented represent allowable subject matter. But if the Examiner desires, the applicant is ready for a telephone interview to expedite prosecution. As always, the Examiner is free to call the undersigned at 312-876-2578. The Examiner's attention is also drawn to the new correspondence address.

Respectfully submitted,



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